ton, D. C., FOR RENT OR LEASE

have ever been vomited forth from the open-mouthed craters of the Democratic press from nearly all sections of the Union, than upon this mouthed craters of the Democratic press from nearly all sections of the Union, than upon this occasion. But the awful crisis has come and gone—election returns are recorded and read as usual—the sun shines, commerce flows on in its accustomed channels, and nobody is called on to assess damages done to the Union. ments of eruption at home, and it is not chiv-It was to be hoped that old Brown's manœuvres would not soon find a parallel, but it is doubtful whether he is guilty of grosser inconsistencies in his foray upon Harper's Ferry than the Democracy in their political raid against the Republicans. He certainly has the reputation of truthfulness and sincerity, even among his enemies; but many Democratic politicians have persisted in making charges without the slightest foundation in fact, while others were public ly known to be untrue. Now that elections are over for the present, we suppose terra firms will stop quaking, the nervous Union-savers spare their throats, and the general fearful tendency of things to revolutionary explosive

ness will subside. It is not, however, so much to the immediate political aspect of the agitation that we ask attention, as it is to those charges, made with apparent sincerity, that the discussion of the Sla very question at the North has been the sole cause of the late outbreak. It should be known to all that there are three distinct classes of Anti-Slavery men at the North, each advocatin its own peculiar measures for the final extinction of Slavery. The Republican party ha planted itself upon the doctrine of non-extenof the powers of the Federal Government favor of Freedom. It sauctions no attempt at intermeddling with the institution in the States that the General Government can legally con trol Slavery wherever it exists within the limit of its jurisdiction. Others still refuse a willing allegiance to the Government, and look to olution of the Union as the only possib remedy. Now, it can hardly savor of sound sense to throw the blame indiscriminately upon all these, because their teachings have been entirely different, and would, of course, lead to

totally diverse results.

But, without further delay, let us ask the great question, Why is the North aroused? Why have the people of one portion of the Confederacy set their faces as flint against the ex istence and progress of an institution confined chiefly to the other? Why have political ma jorities, based on the Anti-Slavery anti-extenasunder, and ecclesiastical bodies broken in pieces, drawing the separating line between South arrayed against the North, and the North against the South? There be many "ties that and," but they are not heeded in the contest. Is the fault with us? Are we disposed unjustly to complain? Are there no motives but fence of the liberties of these States. elfishness moving in this agitation? Is the are we acting in defence of our own rights and

regarded as a political and social evil. Washington was in favor of political action for its renoval. Madison would not admit it into the Constitution, and Jefferson trembled for his country while reflecting that God is just, and that his justice will not sleep forever. Special slave power, thus far northward, and no farther.

low 36' and 30%. By virtue of a right granted in the Constitu Congress was petitioned for the abolition the work of undoing compacts and reversing Congressional enactments was begun. The broad mantle of constitutional protection over slave property in State and Territory; and from this high authority we are told there is no

claim for it the extraordinary merit of the view of such pretensions on the part of slaveholders, and the alarming encroachments of
the Slave Power, what is to be expected from
the free laboring men of the North but a feelthe free laboring men of the North but a feelthe non-intervention doctrines of the Kansas

thorized to exercise such powers only as have
been conferred, and certainly not those which
do not belong to the State itself.

"These issues do not legitimately flow from
the non-intervention doctrines of the Kansas

tinctly declare that it snan be lawful to carry
weapons openly, as if they supposed that men
fighting for their lives and liberties would require a distinct permission before they ventured to violate the law which forbids slaves

to conferred.

These issues do not legitimately flow from
the non-intervention doctrines of the Kansas

Tor Siam mission

For Coptic Mission
For publications: "American Missionary," (21,000 copies per
month, circulated gratuitously,)

themselves for the causes of disturbances like that at Harper's Ferry. They have the elealrous to attempt to shift the responsibility

Rochester, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1859.

TEXAS-GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The overwhelming defeat of Governor Runnels, the regular Democratic, fire-eating, African-slave-trade nominee for re-election to the office of Governor, appears to have squelched entirely the disunion tendency in that State. councils, and that all may yet be well.

"H. R. RUNNELS." The Governor, in his annual message at the close of his official career, has given to the people one of the most temperate disquisitions upon Federal relations which we have read for many a day. His treatment of the Harper's Ferry affair is positively tame, and would not e regarded as "sound" in "Democratic" circles in the free States. He gives not the faintest fint of disunion; but merely berates his po-litical opponents for their want of orthodoxy, and were to be decided the fortunes of the whole est hint of disunion; but merely berates his podeclares that the South will maintain her constitutional rights, which no one will dispute her right to do.

formation of the Federal Constitution down to age these things better. The viaticum for a the present times. We extract all that relates civil, or rather a servile war, such as Spartacus intermeddling with the institution in the States where it already exists. Another class believes the Constitution an Anti-Slavery document, and cludes as follows:

the present times. We extract all that relates might have commanded, in the United States to the parties and issues of the day. He concludes as follows:

the Wilmot proviso in 1848, in the support of Taylor, and afterwards voted for Fillmore with his Free Soil and black tariff record, (without the remotest prospect of success,) thereby eving upon in armory of the Government situated in the remotest prospect of success,) thereby evincing a willingness for the election of the Black Republican, Fremont, over Mr Buchanan, confit ince of two mighty rivers on the confines whose Administration they now pretend to sup- of Mr yland and Virginia. They seem to be port, can surely have but little room to stand provi and neither with arms nor numbers. We apon the platform of a Democratic organization, which has been opposed by every deed, act, and sentiment of their whole lives. The hypocrisy and ridiculousness of such a pretension are too transparent for comment. It is to be presumed that all are for the Union and der the Constitution—(as no organized party is that care and deliberation which might be exknown to exist in opposition to it)-but if the pected in a movement which has for its object opinions of those claiming its advocacy as their nothing less than the overthrow of the great conditional submission to capricious, sectional, and unauthorized exaction, then fealty to it caution—they provided themselves with a Conwould be inconsistent with the rights of the freemen of this or any other country. It does not partake of the spirit of those who pledged | ceeded, the emergencies of war would immeditheir lives, fortunes, and sacred honors, in defence of the liberties of these States.

ately supersede any attempt at regulating the affairs of the insurrection by means of a writ-

tastrophe. Witness the recent invasion and attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and There is something grotesque in the midst of seven o'clock P. M. which, though differing in the commission of the overt act, events have had counterparts in position in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland, of the intention to co-operate and with the idea that the turbulent elements which join hands with the Black Republicans, it is they sought to let loose could be controlled by Committee: not difficult to foresee what will be the conduct | a few paragraphs beginning with the rights of those who are hastening the approach of danger by voluntarily pledging themselves to unconditional submission, and heaping upon those who will not bow to so base and slavish State Government, or of the General Government. the territory then belonging to the States, and a heresy, the threadbare charges of secession ment of the United States, and to look to no the day, not distant, was confidently expected and disunion. The attitude of affairs closely dissolution of the Union, but simply to amendresembles that which existed prior to the Amer | ment and repeal. ican Revolution, when the patriots under the To overthrow the whole framework upon lead of Jefferson, Franklin, and other sages which, in the Southern States of America, the and heroes, exhausted every resource of argu- fabric of society rests, to place arms in the ment and entreaty in their petitions to the Brit- hands of a million of exasperated slaves, is, ish Government for an observance of the rights | according to these visionaries, not civil or serunder its ancient constitution, as subjects of vile war, but simply moving an amendment, the Crown. This I regard as analogous to the and repealing an obnoxious statute. We should position of the States Rights Democracy of the | have thought, however, that such an assembly

the prayers of the people were met at the very which would be perferred only to those intol- judicial, and that martial law, or the will threshold of the balls of legislation and for a erable and greater evils which caused the the General would have been more useful to submission to a Government of unlimited by universal suffrage, and a chief justice an

> the conviction that the Government was founded in the interests and affections of the people, Atlantic, and alighted with outstretched wings and that upon them it must rely for mainte- on the banks of the Shenandoah and the Pe nance and support; that it has derived its just tomac. Just as the Tuscan Government has powers from the consent of the governed, in the employed the brief leisure allowed it to organ form and the extent prescribed by the Constitu- | ize Italy for defence in proposing subjects for tion as their only source; and when it shall have | statuary, and offering prizes for essays on the seased to fulfil the object of its creation, and art of draining marshes, so the leaders of the not till then, will arise a sufficient cause for its | black insurrection can find no more suitable

of the Constitution, have always claimed for the treaty of peace, which they were no doubt the Constitution, have always claimed for the General Government more extensive powers than are warranted by that instrument. From this view results, as a natural consequence, their doctrine of unconditional sub- Supreme Court, the Representatives of the makes the agent superior to the principal, and marriage relations should be respected, for the leges of settlement. But no soomer was an most outrageous usurpations of the former. proper observance of Sunday. These are not construction could be maintained at common law, in cases arising between individuals; but, numbers without counting them, and dangers strange as it may seem, no other inference from without regarding them. The proclamatio it can be drawn than that a Government whose that calls to arms a nation not figuratively, but powers are clearly limited and confined by a literally enslaved, must go more home to the

tional measures. tion has sprung the issues of squatter or Ter-ritorial sovereignty, which ambitious and blind-tered familles; but we cannot see why the inare the common property of the Union, and that the citizens of each of the States have the distributed among the people, much after the of the United States has recognised property in slaves to stand upon the same footing as other property, and therefore entitled to protection of the United States has recognised property in the conduct of a revolution never fell into hands more utterly unable to direct it. It would seem that Mr. Brown and his friends the Territorial Government could prohibit it in were familiar with in the Constitution of the highest form of civilization and most perfect the Territories, and that it was the duty of American States, and supposed that Demo-Divine | Congress to protect it. The Territorial Gov- cratic assemblies, Supreme Courts, and elect enlightenment. They claim also the Divine sanction, as a philanthropic and christianizing method of elevating the African race. If these things are so, it should be encouraged, not optimized by the General Government, which has been well likened to that of a corporation, created to that of a corporation to that of a corporation, created to that of a corporation, created to that of a corporation to that of the corporation to the corpora Now, in by the State—a creature of its will, and au- the carrying of concealed weapons, they dis-

ing of strong resentment? When or where is to be the ultimatum of the slaveholder? How and Nebraska act, nor of the Democratic platcan intelligent citizens look with any favor form, which simply mean that Congress should neither establish nor prohibit Slavery in the to American Slavery, but were the scourge of ery, fuel, &c. grades them, while there is no promise that its Territories, but leave the question to the Con- all the nations of antiquity, and of none so For postage direct curses will not be visited upon their own stitution and the courts. When the courts have intervened and determined the question, the South is not allowed the benefit of that devantable. A servile war is a subject from the South is not allowed the benefit of that devantable. A servile war is a subject from the South is not allowed the benefit of that devantable. Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, cision, but an appeal is taken to the people, outbreaks which from time to time have taken For travelling expenses of officers blackest. Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, did not limit his mud-sills to any particular color; nor did Senator Toombs pretend to say, that when he should call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, they would all be black men.

In the light of such an array of aggressions cision, but an appeal is taken to the people, with the rovolutionary object of depriving us of that protection of the property of our citizens that the rovolutionary object of depriving us of that protection of the property of our citizens that the rovolutionary object of depriving us of the property of our citizens that the rovolutionary object of depriving us of the property of our citizens that the rovolutionary object of depriving us of the property of our citizens that the rovolutionary object of depriving us of the property of our citizens that the rovolutionary object of depriving us of the property of our citizens that the rovolutionary object of depriv

and occurity in the Union, or independence it, should be the motto of every Southern State.

"Lontertain the most devout conviction that if guided by wisdom, prudence, sagacity, and patricism, the Divine Being will smile on your

SHARP COMMENTS UPON HARPER'S FERRY.

From the London Times of Nov. 5. Lord Macaulay describes Frederick the Great with such humor, as fighting pitched battles with orrosive sublimate pills in one pocket and a quantity of bad verses in the other. The Em civilized world, was, according to Juvenal, a ght to do.

He reviewed the history of parties from the clean shirt. But in the New World, they man-"A party which united with the advocates of poison and bad verses of Frederick, the mirror hear of no concert between them and the neword, groes of the surrounding districts. The place lives, which they have chosen for their operations is not very distant from the great city of Baltiwn peculiar creed imply obedience and un. American Union, as established by law and "There can be few so blind to the lights ten Constitution, and that, in the much more which are gathering around us, as not to see | probable event of failure, the law of the cor

as the insurgents at Harper's Ferry conter "A dissolution of the Union has not been plated calling together would have required sought, and perhaps never will be, as long as something more than a President and Vice of Slavery in the District of Columbia and other places then under its jurisdiction; but its existence is consistent with the rights guar- President, something more than a division of antied by the Constitution. It is an alternative Government into executive, legislative, and separation of the thirteen United Colonies from | curb the unquiet spirits which such a crisis the mother country, of which Mr. Jefferson has must call forth, than a Constitution, based on a well said there could be none greater 'than | Congress, consisting of ten members, elected wers.'
"The States Rights Democracy rely upon ner. The spirit of the Provisional Govern-

But the Opposition, by a loose construction | their desperate enterprise than provisions that No one will pretend that so broad a rule of the words nor the topics that set men's blood critten Constitution, may use force to cause hearts and passions of men than these cold ab the sovereign States which adopted that instru-ment to obey its most unjust and unconstituter. We observe an allusion in this strange From this same system of false construct document, which would doubtless be keenly ed partizans have seized upon as a new element of agitation. The doctrine that the Territories ished, and the proceeds of the labor and plunindefeasible right to protection of their property of every description therein, is too well settled throughout the empire of Peru. To judge by admit of any refutation. The Constitution | the provisions of this most extraordinary docuion in the Territories. In the Dred Scott | had no conception of any manner of carrying lecision, it was held that neither Congress nor on public business, except that which they

These occasional outbreaks are not peculiar

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

For the National Era.

ERUPTIONS—THEIR CAUSES.

For a few weeks past, there have been unusual upheavings in the public mind, caused primarily by the descent of Brown upon Virginia, and secondarily by the unparalleled of forts of the Sham Democracy to throw the entire responsibility of the transaction upon the English of the cours in some of this States. Probably no more an electric spark that sends a chill through the entire retronsibility of the transaction upon the English of the cours in some of this States. Probably no more violent threats of dissolution, or terrible prediction. The great heart of Freedom or those of two states of an admitted every the subject of the States. Probably no more to fine states of dissolution, anarchy, and bloodshed, have ever been womited forth from the open monthed craters of the Democratic press from outled crate its billetin influences. We have asked, time and a fain, that the agitation of all mischievous questions, calculated to endanger our domestic politic, or our peace and security as equal mem ers of the Confederacy, should cease. Our prayers have not been granted, and now shall we submit without the utterance of a shall we submit without the utterance of a shall we are complaint without the utterance of a shall we submit the agreement of the Department, Rev. It is a shall we submit the agreement of the Department of the Association. Rev. Mr. Jones, of Michigan, then offered ment of a service was a time when the bost of the Confederacy, should cease. There was a time when the best men in America looked on Slavery as merely a provisional and temporary institution, and looked forward to the time when the bonds shall we submit without the utterance of a shall we submit the agreement of the Association. Rev. Mr. Jones, of Michigan, then offered ment of a service was a time when the best men in America looked on Slavery as merely a provisional and temporary institution, and looked forward to the time when the bonds shall we submit the description. mura ur or complaint—without even offering a reason to combat the false dogmas of Anti-Slaence, that all men are free and equal, should when, by repeated acts of despotism and violence, they have so surcharged some of their
victims with suffering that they turn back upon
them, and stir the live embers of insurrection
into a glow.

In a secretary without even of energy and a reproach. But
the assertion of the Bectalation of Independ
ence, that all men are free and equal, should
no longer be a mockery and a reproach. But
that time seems to have passed by, and the lanevery propagandism, however insidious and
cover its form, or hidden in its object? My
into a glow.

E. G. H.

But assertion of the Bectalation of Independ
ence, that all men are free and equal, should
no longer be a mockery and a reproach. But
that time seems to have passed by, and the language of the Southern slaveholder is now rather
of Michigan; it was voted to accept them and tionally, No! Silence at this juncture, in view of the peculiar political position of Texas, may be my conceived and misconstrued. Equality natural and more humane rule of Slavery. We received an exceptional institution, destined one day to be swallowed up in the more Closed with prayer by Rev. G. B. Hubbard.

Recess till two o'clock. cannot, therefore, be surprised to see such reasoners reminded, from time to time, by warnings like that afforded by the Harper's Ferry insurrection, how insecure is the basis on ous it is for a notion which carries so venomous a serpent in her bosom, to be forever trifling with the possibility of a foreign war, the first effect of which must almost necessarily be to rouse the sleeping destroyer into life and activ- discussion and amendment were adopted.

Harper's Ferry is particularly well and very laringly chosen, if chosen at all, as the seat of an insurrection. On the frontier between Virginia and Maryland, at the confluence of great rivers, and the junction of State railways, and the centre of a net of telegraphic wires, it would Esq., Massachusetts; Arthur Tappan, Connectihave been a post of great importance, even if cut; Jacob Butler, Esq., Iowa; E. D. Holton, there had not been an arsenal from which a a great negro population might be armed. If the recent moods of the masters and the State politicians had been less fierce, and their language and acts less oppressive, we might have ped that the parties might come to fair terms before much mischief is done. As it is, we cannot but dread the reflection of the tyrannical temper of the masters in the vindictive conduct of the slaves. The negroes have shown wonderful patience, and, on occasion, a very remarkable generosity; but the Maryland slave traders and free-negro haters have not appealed to the best, but to the worst, parts of their human na-ture in their recent dealings with their precarious human property, and there may well be apprehension of the result. We mean only as to what may have been done in the first outbreak. No doubt the rising would be immediately put down by the Federal and State forces. This is to be hoped on every account, for the doom of Slavery in the Republic, especially in the frontier States, and above all in Maryland, is so clear and so closely impending, that every breach of order is likely to be a mere mischief-an impediment, and no furtherance. If the masters were wise, they would know how to turn the occasion to advantage for getting rid of their burden and curse; but Maryland slaveholders, who cannot bear the presence of the free negro on any foot of soil in the Etate, are not wise; and they will doubtless make the worst of their own case.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSO-

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Amerivery efficiently for the First Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill., on Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. can Missionary Association convened at the brief remainder of the lives of the vanquished. Wednesday, October 18, 1859, at half past

In the absence of the President, Hon. Lawrence Brainard, of Vt., Rev. J. Blanchard, a our own State within the last six months, not less passions of hundreds of thousands of negroes Vice President, took the chair, and opened the ominous. From the open avowals of the Op- infuriated by ill-usage, and brutalized by com- meeting with prayer. Rev. J. E. Roy was elected Secretary for the meeting. The following were appointed as a Business

> Rev. W. W. Patton, Illinois. Rev. H. Cowles, Ohio. Rev. O. Emerson, Iowa.

Rev. William De Loss Love, Wisconsin. Richard P. Waters, Esq., Mass. Lewis Tappan, Esq., New York. Rev. A. Mahan, Michigan. Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., New York,

preached the Annual Sermon before a very arge congregation, from Isaiah LXII, 1-10: "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth. Go through, go through the gates; preeth. Go through, go through the gates; pre-pare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up close with recommending to the people of that the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people."

After the sermon, the Association adjourned.

of Association joined with the members of the First Church in their morning prayer meeting. At nine o'clock, the Association was called order for business by Rev. President Blanch an end; but, in conclusion, we most earnestly ard, of Galesburg, Ill., Vice President, and united in singing the Missionary Hymn; after enactment of laws which are indispensably which, prayer was offered by Rev. L. Taylor, of Bloomington, Ill. Rev. William E. Holyoke, of Polo, Ill., was appointed Assistant Secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary, J. E. Roy, of Chicago.

On motion, a Committee on Nominations was appointed by the Chair, as follows, viz: Prof. Henry E. Peck, Ohio. Rev. J. E. Roy, Chicage. Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, New York.

Rev. Warren Cochran, Wisconsin. H. B. Spelman, Esq., Ohio. Rev. G. Whipple, Corresponding Secretary. eported a letter from Prof. Cleveland, expressing regret for his absence, and inviting the Asciation to hold their next meeting at Phila-

port, with the Auditor's certificate, which was manimously accepted, and ordered to be printed. TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1858-59.

RECEIPTS. For fiscal year ending 13th September, 1859. Sept., see Am. Missionary for Nov. \$2,735,36 4,708,59 Jan. 4,607.82 4.114.38 March April May 4,298,60 3,755,75 2,562 37 5,236,30 3,077.90 1,980.71 8,585.29 Cash on hand 13th Sept., 1858 Money borrowed and debts incurred. deducting debts due to the Associ-

EXPENDITURES. For Home Missions, including col-Annual Report, Magazines, &c.

For office expenses, rent, station-

58.05

\$5,160.00

The Chairman of the Business Committee Rev. W. W. Patton, reported a series of resolu tions for the consideration of the Association.

both Secretaries, after remarks by Rev. William

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Association convened at two o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. George Schlosser, of Illinois; a Committee of Enrolment, consisting of Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Mich igan; Rev. H. W. Cobb, of Illinois; Jacob

of the Mendi Mission, made an address on the Foreign Work, and presented for examination an African lad from the Mission school. Rev. O. Emerson also made an address upon the subject of the Home Work.

On motion of Rev. W. W. Patton, it was voted adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission.

Three or more Copies for One Year (each) 200 And an Extra Copy, graits, for every Ciub of Ten Sus On motion of Richard P. Waters, Esq., Mass., it was resolved that the Executive Committee be requested to have the Annual Reports of the Treasurer, and of the several missions, for the next year, so prepared that they can be conveniently referred to separate Committees for consideration and report.

On motion of Rev. George Whipple, it was voted that the thanks of the Association be presented to the Committee of Arrangements in Chicago, to the trustees of the First Congregational Church, and to the people of Chicago, or their hospitality in entertaining the members of the Association; and also to the choir, After singing the Doxology, and prayer by the President, the Association adjourned sine

Resolutions in a future paper.

A HIGH TRIBUTE TO REPUBLICAN

The Central Reform Committee, in city the adoption of the Republican legislation of New York. The gentlemen composing this committee are Democrats, but necessity to meet Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, for | done away with prejudice, and forced this high tribute to the wisdom and disinterestedness of Thursday morning, eight o'clock. Members the political opponents who established the

necessary for any thorough and permanent re-

"First. Of a registry law. "Second. Of a law providing for the appointment, by commissioners selected by the Legislature, of proper judges and clerks of election.
"Third. Of a considerable increase of the number of voting precincts.

"Fourth. Of an entire organization of the police, who should be appointed, as in the city of New York, by commissioners elected by the Legislature, and paid by the Treasurer of State out of money derived from taxes to be levied on the city. The police should be selected

without regard to party, and should be enlisted for a period of five years, subject to removal for misbehaviour. "We also recommend that the reform asso ciations in the different wards be continued, and that by them a new central committee of twenty members be chosen, on whom should be devolved the very important duty of adopting and prosecuting all the necessary measure

secure by appropriate legislation the desired WILLIAM WOODWARD, Chairman. William Dean. J. Hanson Thomas. Thos. J. Cochran. Charles J. Baker. Robert Earickson. Michael Warner. James Hooper, jun James Musgrave. C.W. Bradford, M. D. Alexander Russel. Richard Fonder. William Swindell. James P. Thomas. Edward Moon. Joseph H. Reiman, William G. Brown. A. A. Chapman.

C. D. HINKS, Secretary.' nost clamorous in denunciation of Gov. Seward's remark about the "irrepressible conflict." It turns out now that the Enquirer itself promulgated the doctrine two years before Gov. Seward did. The following is from its files of

"Two opposite and conflicting forms of society cannot, among civilized men, coexist and endure. The one must give way, and cease to exist; the other becomes universal. "If free society be unnatural, immoral, and inchristian, it must fall and give way to slave society-a social system old as the world, as

couth of Senator Seward it is treason. A "conflict" may be talked of, provided it is promised to end in universal Slavery, but not if it promises to end in universal Freedom.—Albany

337.68 A little plant is found upon the prairies of 350.22 Texas, called the "compass flower," which under all circumstances of climate, changes of weather, rain, frost, or sunshine, invariably turns its leaves and flower toward the north, thus affording an unerring guide to the travel-ler, who, unaided by the needle, seeks to ex-plore those vast plains alone. PORTRAIT OF DR. BAILEY. EDITOR OF "THE NATIONAL ERA."

EDITOR OF "THE NATIONAL ERA."

A SPLENDID LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF DR BAILEY, drawn by D'Avignon, from an original photograph by McClees, is just published by C. H. BRAINARD, No. 7 Tremont Row, Boston, Price One Dollar; on receipt of which sum, it will be sent, free of postage, to any part of the Umued States. Size of the print 19 by 24 inches.

Uniform with the above, and furnished on the same terms, pottraits of Charles Sumner, Salmon P. Chase, Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Sherman, and John P. Hase.

JUST PUBLISHED,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, By D'Avignon, from an original daguerreotype "It looks the poet, the maker, and the seer, as he apears in his best and truest aspect."—Atlas and Bes. CHARLES H. BRAINARD,

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TWENTIETH VOL-

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. NO. CXV. CONTENTS.

WASHINGTON IN 1850.
With Nine Illustrations of the New Public Buildings.
HOLIDAYS IN COSTA RICA. By Thomas F. Meaghet
With Sixteen Illustrations.

With Sixteen Hustrations.
INSECTS DESTRUCTIVE TO WHEAT.
With Twenty-three Hustrations.
THE ENCHANTED TITAN.
AN AR MISTICE.
THE FORTUNE-TELLER. Hustrated.
THE GREAT LIBRARY OF STONEBURGH.
OUR OLD PEW.
WSDOM AND GOODNESS.
PEGULAR HABITS. By Fitz Hugh Ludlow.
NOTES OF CHARLES LAMB TO THOMAS ALLSOP BY GEORGE William Curis.

SOP By George William Curtis. VENI, VIDI, VICI." A BIT OF ANGLING.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES. EDITOR'S TABLE. EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR. OUR FOREIGN BUREAU. EDITOR'S DRAWER. SPRIGGINS'S VOYAGE OF LIFE.

Eightren Humorous Drawings by McLenan. FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

ment, consisting of Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Michigan; Rev. H. W. Cobb, of Illinois; Jacob Butler, Esq., of Iowa; was appointed.
The resolution reported by the Business Committee were then taken up seriatim, and after discussion and amendment were adopted.
Prof. Peck, from the Committee on Nominations, reported the following gentlemen for officers for the coming year:

President—Rev. D. Thurston, Maine.
Vice President—F. D. Parish, Esq., Ohio;
Prof. C. D. Cleveland, Pennsylvania; Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, Illinois; J. P. Williston, Esq., Massachusetts; Arthur Tappan, Connectific ut; Jacob Butler, Esq., Iowa; E. D. Holton, Esq., Wisconsin.

Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Department—Rev. George Whipple, New York.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Henry Belden, New York.
Treasurer—Lewis Tappan, Esq., New York; Thomas Ritter, New York; Henry Belden, New York; J. O. Bennett, New York; Thomas Ritter, New York; Henry Belden, New York; Samuel Wilde, New York; George H. White, New York; Henry H. Garnett, New York; J. O. Bennett, New York; Samuel Wilde, New York; This list of officers was unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

York.

This list of officers was unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

A resolution thanking Dr. Cheever for his sermon, and requesting a copy for publication, was unanimously passed.

Rev. Mr. Goodman invoked the Divine Blessing, and the Convention adjourned, to meet in the evening.

Thursday Evening, half past seven o'clock, Association convened for the purpose of celebrating the Lord's Supper. Rev. G. F. Magoun, of Iowa, made remarks, and administered the bread, and Rev. C. F. Martin, late of the Coptic Mission, made remarks, and administered the bread, and Rev. C. F. Martin, late of the Coptic Mission, made remarks, and administered the Mendi Mission, made an address on the Economy While, and the Magazine Walk and address on the Economy Walk and Eco

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Now, who his Mr. Broadway is, who has taken up the cudget so valinatly, we do not know, but it is evident by the affix of N. Y. to his name that he means to let it be understood he is "No Yankee."

In reply to his card, however, we would offer friend Broadway two little pills to swallow, which will no doubt "peremptorly correct" the difficulty he finds in digesting our Instantaneous Views.

The first pill is compounded by The Autocratef the Breakfast Table, a right royal medicine, which goes direct to the

My DEAR Siz: I have received and examined the beau-tiful specimens of your art, you have had the kindness to send me. They are very fine, and real ze the possibility

Yours.

Thanking you very sincerely for this generous token of your regard, I am very truly yours,

Mr. E. Anthony, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

There now dear Broadway, N. Y.

There now dear Broadway, take its medicine like a good boy. It had sent some of its best specimens to the "Autocrat," but he did not find them "st all equal to some of ours." A nice pill—do you good—feel better in the morning

What was that you said? The Autocrat's is only an American opinion? American pills nethans don't agree. American opinion? American pilis perhaps don't agree with your constitution, and we will give you a nice Eng-lish medicine. Open mouth wide now, and swallow a li-tle from the Journal of the Birmingham Photographic So-

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